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And how account for the prophet? Of what was he speaking when he appealed to the law? Or indeed was there no prophet before Josiah?

What, moreover, shall we say of the people? Israel without the law? The nation had had naught else within itself which was powerful enough to avert dissolution. Or was Israel's continuance a miracle among the nations? Priests, prophets, people,—these each and all would seem to demand a Torah for their existence.

Our Bible lies before us. What do we find therein? Covenant, law, gospel; priest, prophet, Messiah. These stand in reciprocal relation. That relationship is not counter-destructive.

J. W. WEDDELL.

➤EDITORIAL:NOTES.◀

The Third Volume.—With the present number the third volume of **THE OLD TESTAMENT STUDENT** is complete. Our readers will pardon us for the feeling of satisfaction with which we refer them to the "Table of Contents," and to the "General Index" which accompany this number. The character, variety and amount of matter, furnished in the ten numbers, can scarcely be appreciated until it is seen classified. We have reason to believe that the Journal is becoming more widely known, and more highly regarded. While there has been much to discourage those who have had its affairs to administer, there has also been much to encourage them. The friends of the Journal are many, but the number is not sufficiently large. **THE OLD TESTAMENT STUDENT** must have *five thousand* subscribers. With a less number it cannot accomplish the end for which it was instituted. With such a constituency its worth will be largely increased. If its present subscribers were, each, to procure one additional name, the number desired would not be reached, but closely approached. Appeals for help of this kind, made in former numbers, have by many been answered. Shall not this one also be heeded?

Summer Hebrew Study.—To the following statements, together with the inferences deduced from them the attention of readers is invited:

1. The Institute of Hebrew, this year, conducts *three* Schools for the study of Hebrew. Applications from other localities were received, but declined. These Schools are held at prominent centres, Chicago, Chautauqua, and Worcester. The receipts from no one of these Schools are expected to pay its expenses. Provision for the deficit has been, or will be, made in each case by able and interested laymen. From present indications, it would seem probable that at the three Schools there will be enrolled three hundred students.

2. In the work of instruction, and in the delivery of lectures in these Schools, the following named persons will take part:

INSTRUCTORS.

Charles R. Brown,
Sylvester Burnham,
James L. Cheney, Ph. D.,
Edward L. Curtis, M. A.,

Newton Centre, Mass.
Hamilton, N. Y.
Newark, O.
Chicago, Ill.

George S. Goodspeed, M. A.,	Morgan Park, Ill.
Frederic J. Gurney,	Morgan Park, Ill.
William R. Harper, Ph. D.,	Morgan Park, Ill.
M. B. Lowrie,	Galesburg, Ill.
David G. Lyon, Ph. D.,	Cambridge, Mass.
Hinckley G. Mitchell, Ph. D.,	Boston, Mass.
Ira M. Price, M. A.,	Morgan Park, Ill.
George H. Schodde, Ph. D.,	Columbus, O.

LECTURERS.

E. C. Bissell, D. D.,	Hartford, Conn.
C. A. Briggs, D. D.,	New York, N. Y.
C. R. Brown,	Newton Centre, Mass.
S. Burnham, M. A.,	Hamilton, N. Y.
E. L. Curtis, M. A.,	Chicago, Ill.
Samuel Ives Curtiss, D. D.,	Chicago, Ill.
F. B. Denio,	Bangor, Me.
Benjamin Douglass, Esq.,	Chicago, Ill.
Frederic Gardiner, D. D.,	Middletown, Conn.
B. Felsenthal, Ph. D.,	Chicago, Ill.
J. W. Haley, M. A.,	Lowell, Mass.
D. Heagle,	Jerseyville, Ill.
E. B. Hulbert, D. D.,	Morgan Park, Ill.
D. G. Lyon, Ph. D.,	Cambridge, Mass.
Basil Manly, D. D.,	Louisville, Ky.
E. C. Mitchell, D. D.,	Chicago, Ill.
H. G. Mitchell, Ph. D.,	Boston, Mass.
W. G. Moorehead, D. D.,	Xenia, O.
P. A. Nordell, M. A.,	New London, Conn.
George H. Schodde, Ph. D.,	Columbus, O.
O. S. Stearns, D. D.,	Newton Centre, Mass.

3. In the work of these Schools, instruction is offered (1) in Hebrew; this being the principal study, (a) four classes, seven sections, are organized for regular work, and, in addition, (b) three classes, six sections, for translating at sight, and (c) twelve to twenty sections for exercise, each day, in pronunciation; (2) Assyrian; (3) Arabic; (4) Ethiopic; (5) Chaldee and the Targums; (6) Syriac and the Peshito; (7) Hebrew New Testament; (8) The Septuagint; (9) Old Testament Introduction; (10) Old Testament Theology.

And now what does this signify?

(1) Thinking men are convinced that, *to-day*, a knowledge of Hebrew is a thing to be desired; a thing expected of ministers; a thing to obtain, if in any manner it is possible to do so.

(2) Ministers who have worked hard during ten or eleven months of the year, in many cases, choose to spend their vacation in a manner which shall be permanently profitable to them. That some men must seek absolute rest from all mental labor during the summer vacation is undoubtedly true; that all men must do this is *not* true. A change of surroundings, of climate, of associations is attended with rest. The truth of this is evidenced by the fact that men congregate in such numbers to places where some kind of literary effort is required.

But there are many men, some of them, who need rest far less than they need study, who decry all such endeavors. They say: if *good* work is done, it is detrimental to the health of those who engage in it; if *bad* work is done, it were better not done. This is said, for the most part, by men whose health was never strained by overwork. Dr. Vincent's theory is correct: (1) Change is rest; (2) With pleasant surroundings, under favorable circumstances, with the best instructors, more and better work can be done in a few weeks than under ordinary circumstances, with average teachers, in many weeks.

3) The most eminent scholars in our country, men who occupy the highest chairs of instruction, are willing to take a portion of their vacation to assist those who desire to do this work. If teachers of such eminence can afford to offer such instruction who is there that cannot afford to accept of it?

Is not all this worthy of consideration? Is it not indeed a most interesting matter?

Our Contributors.—In this, the closing number, it is due to those who have contributed to the pages of *THE STUDENT* during the present year, that special mention be made of the service which they have rendered. From the beginning a most friendly spirit has been manifested toward the undertaking, by those whose studies have been largely in this department. Their help has been gratefully received. Without it, the work could not have been carried on. With it, and because of it, we have been encouraged to hold on, in spite of what often seemed insuperable difficulties. For the gratification of our readers, an alphabetical list of those who have thus favored them is appended:

Rev. George Anderson,	Gaines, New York.
Rev. C. V. Anthony,	Oakland, Cal.
Prof. Willis J. Beecher,	Auburn, New York.
Rev. James L. Bigger,	Lisburn, Ireland.
Prof. C. A. Briggs,	New York City.
Prof. C. R. Brown,	Newton Centre, Mass.
Prof. S. Burnham,	Hamilton, N. Y.
Rev. T. W. Chambers,	New York City.
Rev. T. K. Cheyne,	Colchester, England.
Rev. A. C. Chute,	Upper Stewiacke, N. S.
Rev. Wm. H. Cobb,	Uxbridge, Mass.
Prof. John Currie,	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
Prof. E. L. Curtis,	Chicago, Ill.
Prof. Franz Delitzsch,	Leipzig, Germany.
Prof. J. A. Edgren,	Morgan Park, Ill.
Prof. Chas. Elliott,	London, Ontario.
Rev. W. W. Everts, Jr.,	Hartford, Conn.
Rabbi B. Felsenthal,	Chicago, Ill.
Prof. R. V. Foster,	Lebanon, Tenn.
G. S. Goodspeed,	Morgan Park, Ill.
Rev. H. C. Graves,	Haverhill, Mass.
Prof. Paul Haupt,	Baltimore, Md.
Rev. Wm. N. Irish,	Amsterdam, N. Y.
Dr. M. Jastrow,	Philadelphia, Pa.